

THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE.

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON.

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{ A WHIG CHRONICLER OF THE TIMES, THE PEOPLE, AND THE COUNTRY. }

{ "We shall always be Victorious when we all pull together!" }

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THE KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

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FACTS AND FANCIES.

VALUABLE.—A Yankee has just inven-
ted a method to catch rats. He says:
"Locate your bed in a room much in-
fested by these animals, and on retiring,
put out the light. Then strew over your
pillow some strong smelling cheese, three
or four red herring, some barley meal
or new milk, and a sprinkling of dried
codfish. Keep awake till you find them
at work—then make a grab."

A FINE EAR FOR MUSIC.—Two Irish-
men, in crossing a field, came in contact
with a jack, who was making "dawnlight
hideness" with his unearthly music.—
Jenny stood a moment in astonishment,
but turning to Pat, who seemed as much
enraptured with his song as himself, re-
marked:
"Is a fine large ear that bird has for
music. Pat, but sure he's got a wonderful
cowlid."

The Piscivorous Guards of Schenectady,
have notified the President that they
stand ready to invade Austria at a mo-
ment's warning. They are not only
friends of the Hungarians, but they
have not eaten anything for the last two
weeks, they have become Hungarians
themselves.

The Guards are commanded by Capt.
Skeelsicks, a heroic officer, who got wound-
ed in the Mexican war by falling out of
a baggage wagon.—A bang Dutchman.

"AN UNGRATEFUL COUNTRY."—A term
made use of by old fashioned politicians,
when the people swap off their chronic
abuse for a little fresh common
sense.—Ib.

OWING to the increased demand for
"half Spanish" segars, cabbage leaves,
Anderson informs us, have gone up
about two cents a pound.—Ib.

GERMANY.—The land of sourkraut and
metaphysics, the birth-place of Luther
and the clarinet. Kinkle says that in
less than a year their people shall be
free like a tam. From this it will be
seen that Kinkle is "going in."—Ib.

PEOPLE who die penniless, have this
fact to console them—that their children
always inherit their property. With rich
people the case is different, the most of
their effects going to the executors.—Ib.

IT is singular, how pious fresh clothes
make people. For a month after Mrs.
Smithers gets a new mantle, she is at
church three times a day. Should a woman
paint heaven, the walls would be all
frescoed with French bonnets and bro-
cade sash.—Ib.

FOOLISH.—To think that a knowledge
of leather can be acquired by drinking
cherry cobbler, or that you can become
a proficient in the Chinese language by
swilling down green tea.—Ib.

A little boy of six years, when undress-
ing for bed one night, with his night
dress on the back of his neck, was heard
musing aloud as follows:
"I can beat Tom Tucker; I can write
my name in written; I can tell the time
of day by the clock; I can spell Nebuch-
adnezzar; and I can tie a double bow-
knot."

Another little fellow, of four wading in
a mud puddle, after a shower, came
across an angle-worm, and thus delivered
himself in audible reverie:
"Worms are the snakes' babies; little
mice are the rats' babies; and the stars
are the moon's babies."

A gentleman asked a country clergyman
for the use of his pulpit for a young de-
votion, a relation of his. "I really do not
know," said the clergyman, "how to re-
fuse you; but if the young man could
preach better than me, my congregation
will be dissatisfied with me afterwards,
and if he should preach worse, I don't
think he's fit to preach at all."

John wants to know which is the best
to die and go to you know where, or to
fall in love and go to church with a
Boomer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RAILROAD INCIDENT.

There is nothing like an obliging dis-
position, I thought to myself, one day
when traveling in a railroad car from
Boston to Worcester, seeing a gentle-
man putting himself to considerable trouble
to land another gentleman, who had
fallen asleep, at his destination.

"Passengers for Needham!" cried the
conductor, "the car stops but one minute
for you."

"Hello," exclaimed a young man in
speculation, at the same time seizing an
old gentleman by the shoulders who was
sleeping very soundly, "here's Captain
Holmes fast asleep, and this is Needham,
where he lives. Come, get up Captain
Holmes, here you are."

The gentleman got up and began to
rub his eyes, but the young man forced
him along to the door of the car, and
gently landed him to the door side.—
Whizz, went the steam, and we began to
fly again, and he said with a good deal of
satisfaction to some one near him.

"Well, if it had not been for me, Capt.
Holmes would have missed his home,
fine. But here, he has left his bundle,"
and the young man picked up a paper
parcel and threw it out of the window,
and directly discovered another bundle
in a handkerchief, which he also threw
out. "Well," he said again, "it hadn't
been for me, Captain Holmes would have
missed his bundle as finely."

When we stopped at the next station,
a lady began to rummage under the seat
where Captain Holmes had been sitting,
and exclaimed in great alarm, "I can't
find my bundle!"

"Was it done up in a piece of brown
paper?" I asked.

"Yes it was, to be sure," said the lady.
"Then," said I, that young man yon-
der, threw it out of the window at the
last stopping place."

This led to a scene between the oblig-
ing young man and the old lady, which
ended by the former taking the ad-
dress of the latter, and promised the
package in a few days, provided he should
ever find it.

"Well," said the obliging young man,
"catch me doing a good natured thing
again. What can I do for that old wo-
man, if I cannot find her bundle?"

Whizz went the steam, ding, ding, ding,
went the bell, the dust flew, the sparks
flew, and the cars flew, as they say, like
lightning, until we stopped again at the
next station; I forgot the name of it now,
but it could be of no use if I could re-
member it. An old gentleman started up
and began to poke under the seat where
Captain Holmes had sat.

"What are you looking for?" I in-
quired.

"Looking for!" said the old gentleman,
"why, I'm looking for my bundle of
clothes."

"Was it tied up in a yellow handker-
chief?" I asked.

"Yes, and nothing else," said the old
man.

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed the oblig-
ing young man, "I threw it out of the
cars at Needham; I thought it belonged
to Captain Holmes."

"Captain Holmes?" exclaimed the old
fellow with a look of despair, "who is
Captain Holmes?" The bundle contained
all my clean clothes, that I was to wear
at my son's wedding to-morrow morning.
Good Lord! Good Lord! what can I do?"

Nothing could be done—but to give his
address to the obliging young man as be-
fore, and console himself with a promise
that the bundle should be returned to him
provided it should ever be found. The
obliging young man was now in despair,
and made a solemn vow that he never
would attempt to oblige a man again.—
The next station was his own landing
place, as he went to the door of the car,
he saw a silver headed cane which he
took hold of and read the inscription on
it.—Moses Holmes, East Needham.

"Well, again exclaimed the obliging
young man, 'if here isn't Capt. Holmes' cane.'"
"Yes," said a gentleman, who got in
at the last station, "and the old fellow is
lame too. He will miss his stick very
much."

"Do you know him?" inquired the
obliging young man.

"Know him! I should think so," re-
plied the gentleman; "he is my uncle."

"And does he live at East Needham?"
asked the obliging young man.

"Of course he does; he never lived
anywhere else."

"Well, if that don't beat everything,"
said the obliging young gentleman, "and
I put him out at Needham just five miles
the other side of his home."

Squire Shelton was again re-elected,
on Saturday last, by a large majority, a
Justice of the Peace at Abbeville, Ohio,
an office which he has held for some
thirty years. He has literally made
Abbeville the Green of America.

We doubt if any other man in this coun-
try, authorized to solemnize the rite of
marriage, lay or clerical, has united so
many in matrimony as he. They flock
to him from points, hundreds of miles
distant. He has married many thousand
couples, and he says he will show them
off for prosperity and happiness against a
like number of matches united under the
sanction of any other ministers of the
rite.—Mays Eagle.

They have a boring machine at work
upon one of the northern railroads which
tunnels through granite, etc., with great
rapidity. Congress, our national boring
machine is at Washington. It goes
through its business very slowly, although
its perforations into the "rocks" occasion-
ally surprise the Treasury Department.

A Court Scene in Arkansas.

Judge Q., who is a man possessed of the
usual quantity of judicial dignity, and
never suffers it to be run over without a
word of explanation from the offender, was
administering justice in the town of

The court was proceeding rapidly
in the despatch of the public busi-
ness, with an unusual degree of quietude,
except the steady peals of the full toned
and eloquent voice of Col. —, the
zealous State's Attorney, when all at
once, out in the street, hard by the court
house, a loud voice was heard, making a
horrid use of the King's English, and
threatening great abuse of the human
form divine, in this wise:

"Jist hit me if you dare with that 'are
sick, and I wish I may be chewed up if
I don't knock the death groans out of
your infernal ribs!'"

This attracted the court's attention,
and caused the speaker to halt.

"Mr. Sheriff, bring that belligerent in-
to court," said the judge.

The sheriff obeyed, and brought in by
the sleeve a liberal specimen of nature's
works in the shape of a man about six
feet four inches in his brogans, not a bad
face, but indicative of an inordinate pas-
sion for fat beef and 'sperts."

"Is that the man raising that distur-
bance out doors?" asked the court.

"Well, I spose I is," replied the
offender.

The court commenced one of his moral
lectures, for which he is so remarkable,
strongly animadverting upon the great
criminality of swearing, fighting, &c.,
and, when the offender, with great ear-
nestness spread over his countenance,
something like a mixture of a laugh and
cry, interrupted the court and said:

"Slop, judge, and let me tell you the
circumstance of it. I warn the dis-
gressor. He drewed on me a stick full
two feet over, and made circumlocutory
motions about my head, and I jist con-
gealed myself on to my dignity, and sus-
pended myself on my rights—that's all!"

This speech broke the thread of the
court's remarks, and for several minutes,
with his under lip between his teeth, it
turned over the leaves of his docket. At
length he said, "Let the gentleman retire
for this time." As the hero of our
sketch passed out of the door, he was
heard to say—"Be jennyany, I cornered
the court that time."

Half Married.

A short time since, a party of young
ladies and gentlemen visited Spire Cur-
tis, apparently for the purpose of uniting
two fond hearts in one. The prospective
groom appeared to be a young man of
sanguine temperament, whose ruddy
countenance and glowing eyes denoted the
near approach of the happy hour, when
his fondest anticipations were to be real-
ized. He thrust a hand in each breeches
pocket, placed the right foot firmly for-
ward, and, pointing his hat jauntily on
one side, gazed first at the Squire, then
at his "heart's delight," as much as to
say, "I've got her!"

The lady sat, the picture of health,
with an expression of countenance that
told the casual observer that "butler
wouldn't melt" between her ruby lips.
There could be seen a suspicious little
dimple, however, at each corner of her
mouth, that came and went with every
leer of a pair of bright, but mischievous
looking eyes—sparkling with roguish
restlessness—that told her lover "he
needn't count his chickens before they
were hatched."

The Squire approached the parties, and
inquired, in his blandest manner—
"What can I do for you, my young
friends?"

Groom—What can you do for us?
Why, a darned site. Can't he, Sary?
Bride—Well—I reckon, if—all's
willin'.

G—Willin'! What's up? Ain't you go-
ing up now, I hope? You don't mean
to say I shan't get married?

B—Oh, no, John, you've come to get
married, and I wouldn't balk you.

G—Good as gold! There Squire,
she puts on the harness like a dove. So,
gear up your fixings and crack your whip.
Squire.—(Rising)—Well, if you are in
earnest, I can marry you.

G.—(Impatiently)—In earnest! Of
course we're in earnest. Don't palaver
so—go into it—rip out the service—you
know Solomon says delays are danger-
ous, keep the feet dry and the head cool,
and bid defiance to physicians.

B—La, John, there's no use of being
in such a hurry.

G—Now Sary, don't say hoo! till it's
all over. Let 'em drive. Go at it, my
Squire—hurry up the cakes. Wake
snakes—won't Bets Bradford howl when
she hears I'm married?

The Squire proceeded slowly in the
ceremony, keeping a watchful eye on
the intended bride, whose mysterious
manner excited a suspicion that a screw
was loose somewhere. When, however,
he came to the response of the groom,
the solemn scene was disturbed by some-
thing like a stentorian yell—

G.—Whoop! you better believe it! Of
course I'll take 'er—who spites it? What
did I come here for? May you put your
life on that. Go on, Squire—now give her a
haze.

The Squire, in turn, performed the
service which was to extort acquiescence
to her lover's wishes; but instead of the
precious words "I will," gushed up from
the pure fountain of her maiden heart, a
"No!" blunted the senses of the Squire
and groom.

G—Great shakin' ager! Sary—what
did you say?

B—No! [The Squire looks perplexed
and Sary, laughing outright, begins to
move off.]

G—Stand your ground, Sary! Squire,

hold her! Go on with the service—drive
it through, and clinch it on tother side—
rivet her now.

B—No you don't. You've no right
to complain. You want to get married,
and you are married—but I'm not mar-
ried. So pay the Squire and run home
before your mammy knows you're out.
And away skipped the little jilt, convulsed
with laughter.

G—Great Caesar, Squire, it's your
fault. If you'd only put 'er through,
and had'n't stopped to mince matters, I'd
a had 'er.

The groom left with rather a rueful
countenance, and appeared to be lost in
deep meditation, which was only distur-
bed by the merry peals of a bevy of girls,
who saluted him with boisterous laughter
a short distance from the Squire's prom-
inent among them too was Betsy Brad-
ford. He is known to this day as the
man who is half married.

Curiosities at the World's Fair.

Specimens of silver lead ore, weighing
250 pounds.

A block of pure silver, weighing 140
pounds.

Canister of boiled mutton, supplied to
the Arctic Expedition in 1824, and found
by Capt. Sir John Ross, in Prince Re-
gent's Inlet, in 1849, in a perfect state
of preservation.

Pure Southdown ewe, stuffed, seven
years old, and which was never shorn.
Length of the wool 25 inches, weight 36
pounds.

Working model of a pair of non-con-
densing steam engines, standing within
the compass of a shilling, and weighing
one-third of an ounce.

Sewing machine, capable of sewing
500 stitches per minute.

A sporting watch, which shows the
time to one-sixth of a second.

Click in a case which occupied 34
years in completion, with an astronomi-
cal, chronological and other movements,
wind organ, etc.

Tuning fork, with a chromatic scale,
by which any note may be tuned at pleas-
ure.

A boot and shoe made from a single
piece of leather.

Patchwork quilt, in 13,500 pieces of
cloth, the sole work of the exhibitor, and
has occupied his leisure hours for eigh-
teen years.

A horse shoe designed to permit the
natural expanding action of the foot of
the horse.

Bed cover of patch work, the number
of pieces nearly 50,000.

Self-acting calculator of surfaces. The
area of any figure drawn on a plane, is
found by moving the tracer over the out-
line, however irregular it may be.

Oval medalion of her majesty, pro-
duced by a single line of equal thickness,
and 250 feet in length.

A piece of white linen, spun and woven
by hand; having 7,000 threads in the
warp.

A lump of gold ore weighing three
hundred pounds.

A second watch made of ivory, with
gold screws and steel moving powers. It
works in ten rubies, and weighs, glass
and case included, half an ounce.

An octagonal table of inlaid wood,
containing 3,000,000 pieces, the arms of
England alone in a space of three in-
ches by two, consisting of 55,000 of
these pieces.

A watch going one year.

Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR.

Text—"If ye are honorable, honest
men, go and pay the printer."

MY DEAR FRIENDS.—The debt that sits
heaviest on the conscience of a mortal—
provided he has one—is the debt due to
the printer. It presses harder on one's
bosom than the night-mare—galls and
frets the soul, and chafes every ennobling
sentiment, squeezing all the juice of frater-
nal sympathy from the heart, and leav-
ing it drier than the surface of a roasted
potatoe. A man who wrongs the printer
out of a single red cent, can never expect
to enjoy the comforts of this world, and
may well have doubts of finding happi-
ness in any other.

Oh, you ungrateful sinners! If you
have hearts moistened with the dew of
mercy, instead of gizzards filled with
gravel, take heed what I say to you. If
there be one among you in this congre-
gation whose account is not settled with
the printer, go and adjust it immediately,
and be able to hold up your head in soci-
ety like a giraffe—be respected by the
wise and the good—free from the tor-
tures of a guilty conscience, the mortifi-
cation of repeated duress, and escape from
falling into the clutches of the devil, or
the hands of lawyers, which is about the
same thing. If you are honest and hon-
orable men, you will go forthwith and
pay the printer. Do not wait for to-
morrow—because there is no to-morrow.
It is but the visionary receptacle for un-
redeemed promises; an added egg in the
great nest of the future; the debtor's
hope; the creditor's curse. If you are
dishonest, low-minded sons of Satan, I
don't suppose you will pay the printer, as
you have no reputation to lose or charac-
ter to sustain and no morals to cultivate.

But, let me tell you, my friends, that if
you don't do it, your paths to the tomb
will be strewn with thorns; you will have
to gather your daily food from brambles
—your children will die of dysentery,
and yourselves will never enjoy the bless-
ings of health. Patronize the printer
—pay him in advance—and your days
may be long upon the earth.

If you put two persons to sleep in the
same bed-room, one of whom has the
tooth-ache and the other in love, you
will find that the person who has the
tooth-ache will go to sleep first.

CUSTOMS ABROAD.—I have seen ladies
jostled from the sidewalks on the Boule-
vards, and in crossing from Boulevard to
Folkstone, I have seen Frenchmen
stretched out at full length upon sofas,
while ladies could find no place to sit
down. But I never saw a Frenchman
discommode himself to oblige a lady.

All this may seem apocryphal. And so I
would have deemed it, but for the evi-
dence of my own senses, Americans may
be ignorant of many of the higher bran-
ches of politeness; but if one of the
"Universal Nation" should treat a woman
as cavalierly as Frenchmen treat them,
there is not a backwoodsman east of the
Rocky Mountains who would not volun-
tarily pitch him into the Mississippi—

Nor is his genuine Yankee promptness of
extricating a lady induced by any want
of appreciation on the part of the ladies.
I never saw gratitude more gracefully ex-
pressed than when a venerable Philadel-
phian helped a lady with a pretty respon-
sibility from a crowd at a railroad station.
When he had procured a cab for her, he
held her little one until she was seated.
She thanked him in French—not a word
of which, however, he would have un-
derstood but for her eye. They were
perfectly intelligible. In reply to her
thanks, the kind-hearted old gentleman
said: "It's all right, my girl; and just
what any gentleman would have done."

"Anglais!" inquired the little French
woman. "Not by a long shot. I'm a
Yankee all over."

The old gentleman who never touches
"sperts" except as a medicine, was car-
ried home yesterday on a shunter.

Dogs, at common law, are not consid-
ered as property. A consable at Wash-
ington recently advertised for sale, "A dog
collar with a New Foundland dog attach-
ed to the end of it."

Mirth should be the embroidery of the
conversation, not the web of it; and wit
the ornament of the mind, and not the
furniture.

This is leap year—the year in which
the ladies are to do all the courting. A
delightful time for our baneful gentlemen!

The girls in Northampton, Mass., have
been sending a bachelor editor bouquets
of tansy and wormwood. He says he
doesn't care; he had rather smell that than
matrimony.

Here is a receipt to get rid of an old
acquaintance whose society you do not
like: If he is poor, lend him some mon-
ey, if he is rich ask him to loan you
some.

There's two languages, squire, that's
universal—the language of love, and the
language of money; the gals understand
the one, and the men the other, all the
world over.

The Boston Post says the Sheriffs in
Rennsaler county, N. Y. have got so
used to being tarred and feathered, that
they feel rather hurt if they don't get
their annual coats of the same.

"I would steal myself," said Sambo
"if I was not afraid of the deible."

"Well, I believe you would," said
Dick, "for you a bad nigger, anyhow;
and if you ain't watched you steal, deible
or no deible."

Somebody says, "there is nothing in
which the power of art is shown so much
as in playing on a fiddle." That some-
body is mistaken. Getting up a paper
and making it pay, beats the art of fid-
dling all hollow.

READY-MADE CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT,
Main-Street, Danville, Ky.

L. LEVENSON & BRO. would respect-
fully inform the citizens of Danville and
the surrounding country, that they have
just opened a large and well assorted stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Of the best and most fashionable styles, consist-
ing of Coats, various prices; Coats of
all kinds and patterns; Pants of every description
of seasonable goods; Vests of all sizes and fash-
ion, and every thing else usually found in a regu-
lar Merchant Tailoring and Gentlemen's Gen-
eral Furnishing Establishment. Their stock is
all of the best material and workmanship and
will be warranted.

They also have on hand a large and fine stock
of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, all
of which they will either sell to be made up by
others, or will make up to order themselves in
any style desired.

They solicit a call from all who may desire
to obtain Cheap and Fashionable Cloth-
ing, as they are determined to sell cheaper
than such articles ever were sold in this place.
All work made to order will be warranted to fit
or no sale.

L. LEVENSON & BRO.
Danville, Nov 6th

3d Arrival of Dry Goods at
"Lone Star" Cash Dry Goods Store.

Mour. DeLancey; Shawls; Black Velvete; Trimmings; Bonnet Ribbons; Black Brush Hungarian Hats; "Silk" and Blue Silk Plush Cape; Plaid Silk Plush; Mohair; W. B. MORROW & CO.
dec 19th

NEW STOCK!

"Small Profits and Quick Sales."

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, &c. &c.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to
his customers and the public that he has
now on hand (and is still manufacturing) the
largest and best stock of

Saddlery and Harness
Ever offered for sale in Danville—embracing
Pad, Quilted, Spanish and Plain Sad-
dles, of every description;

Carriage, Buggy, Saddle and Wagon Har-
ness; Riding Brakes, Whips, &c., &c.
Together with a good supply of Saddler's
hardware, and every other article usually kept
in such establishments. Purchasers are invi-
ted to call and see my present stock, as I feel
confident of giving satisfaction. I use none
but the best materials, employ none but the
best workmen, and will sell at the lowest pos-
sible prices

THE TRIBUNE.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.
SENATE.

The bill introduced granting land to Iowa for railroad purposes, being under consideration, Mr. Underwood moved to amend by appropriating to the thirteen original States about 14,000,000 acres of land located in them, for the purpose of education and internal improvement.

Before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The resolution calling for the Captain Long and Kossuth correspondence, was adopted.

The remainder of the session was occupied in debating the joint resolution authorizing the Printing Committee to contract with Donaldson & Armstrong, to print 10,000 copies of the census report.

The subject was undecided when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.
SENATE.

Was occupied in debate upon the bill appropriating land to Iowa for railroad and educational purposes.

The bill was postponed till Thursday.

HOUSE.

The debate upon the contract for printing the census returns, was resumed.

The discussion was warm.

Mr. Nabors replied to the remarks of Mr. Venable made yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.
SENATE.

Mr. Cass presented resolutions from Detroit, asking the intervention of Government to effect a release of Smith O'Brien, upon which Mr. Cass made a very impressive speech.

Messrs. Brewster, Butler, and Hale also participated in the debate.

HOUSE.

The House was engaged in the Committee of the Whole upon the Mexican indemnity bill.

Mr. Pliny made some severe remarks upon the course of Mr. Webster upon the matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
SENATE.

Mr. Shields offered a substitute for the Irish exile resolution, disclaiming any intention to interfere in the domestic concerns of England; but requesting the release of the exiles on the score of clemency.

The Mexican indemnity bill was referred to the Finance committee.

The compromise resolutions were then taken up and discussed by Mr. McKee and others.

HOUSE.

The position to re-imburse the exhibitors at the World's Fair, was referred.

The bill to amend the Postage Law—It charges 1 cent for all printed matter weighing 2½ ounces, and 1 cent for each additional ounce under 2,000 miles, and double rates over that distance. Newspapers to regular subscribers not over one ounce charged half rates. All printed matter to be prepaid or charged double rate. Books under 4 pounds taxable. Referred to the committee on the whole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.
SENATE.

Mr. Barlow, who is about to leave the city, was excused from the committee on the Florida election case.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from the silk manufacturers, asking a modification of the tariff on silk goods.

Mr. Stockton presented a resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, favoring the Kossuth doctrine of intervention.

Mr. S. commenced a speech in opposition to them.

HOUSE.

The bill extending the patent of Haskill for reaping machines was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Foster asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to what claims had been allowed and paid, disallowed, and suspended, from March, 1845 to '49.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.

The steamer Humboldt arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning.

She experienced terrific gales which damaged her hull, and she was forced to put into Halifax for repairs.

She left Halifax on the 14th ult., and comes the same evening.

She brings 35 passengers, and a full cargo of valuable goods.

She leaves for New York this evening.

Parliament will be opened on the 30th of February, by the Queen in person.

The present cabinet will face all difficulties without further modification.

The Crystal Palace has been cleared of its contents.

Attention will replace Normandy, as Ambassador to France. The latter has arrived in England.

Subscriptions are being made throughout England for the widows and orphans of those lost on the steamer Amazon.

The London News states in reference to the Promethean affair, that the British government will express to the cabinet at Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at what has occurred, and will testify, in marked manner, their disapprobation of the conduct of the British government there. There is no doubt therefore that the matter will be amicably arranged.

The President of France has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards throughout the government, but they are to be reorganized when the government shall again be necessary.

Thirty-six firms engaged in engine building, have suspended operations in consequence of a strike of the operatives; 10,000 men were thrown out of employment.

The London Times says the cabinet will arrive this season.

It is expected that Napoleon will soon declare himself Emperor. Such a step cannot but add to his despotic power.

The Queen has given £150 to the relief of the Amazon sufferers, and probably £25,000 will be raised.

General Crusky has addressed a letter to the Mayor of New York, requesting contributions for the same object.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

We copy the following letter of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, from the Lexington Observer and Reporter:

OFFICE SUP'T. PUB. INSTRUCTION,
LEXINGTON, Jan. 19, 1852.

SIR: Will you allow me to make public, through your columns, the following facts, all of which may interest many persons, and some of them, I would hope, the great majority of the people.

My Report for the school year ending on the 10th November, 1851, embraces 136,111 children as being provided with common school education, by means of 3,856 district schools, exclusive of the schools taught in those cities which are reported separately. For these I will draw a draft on the Auditor of Public Accounts on the 1st day of February, at the rate of 60 cents for each child reported.

Every county in the State, except the county of Grant, and all the children of the State, except 19,446, out of 295,557 are reported in my tables for the year 1851. Out of these 19,446 children, a large proportion were returned to me too late to be included in those tables as an act of the last session of the Legislature, I am authorized to draw an additional draft for all such, on the 1st day of March, up to which date, the Commissioners can report to me, all districts not already reported.

The Legislature has passed an act, entitled "Schools and Seminaries," chapter 35, of the Revised Statutes, which entirely changes the school system of the State, in many of its practical details, and some of its fundamental principles. I will print this Act in the appendix to my Report now passing through the Press, with notes illustrating the most important changes. Each House of the General Assembly directed ten thousand copies of my Report to be printed, and five thousand additional copies will be printed for the use of the Board of Education. Of these under my control (five thousand copies,) forty copies will be sent to the commissioners of each county, by the persons distributing the acts and journals, and will be left by them, with the clerks of the county courts; the remaining one thousand, I will distribute personally each Senator will have 263 copies, and each Representative one hundred copies, for distribution amongst their respective constituents. It is of the last importance that they should be distributed as early and as completely as possible, inasmuch as the schools taught in 1852, must as I understand, conform to the new law, or fail to receive their proportion of the school money.

It will be seen from my report, that I objected in the most decided manner to most of the important changes proposed in the school system of the State; and I am happy to say, that the Legislature agreed with me in many particulars. In others, and some of them most vital, the views of the Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes prevailed over mine, and it remains to be tested by experience, whether they, or I, best understood the true condition and lasting interests of the system.

One of these changes is of such immense importance, that I feel it my duty to call public attention to it, in the most distinct manner. By the tenth section of the Act above alluded to, a common school is defined to be absolutely free school, and no school can receive any aid from the State, unless every free white child in the district, of proper age, "whether contributing towards defraying its expenses or not," has the privilege of attending. It will be the duty of the Trustees and commissioners, to see that no other schools, except such as answer this description, shall be hereafter reported, and it will be my duty to provide and enforce such methods of returning the Reports of Trustees and Commissioners, as will exclude all other schools.

I have told the Legislature, and I tell the country, that this provision involves the ruin of the school system, or the increase of the school revenue, from about one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to about four hundred thousand dollars per annum. The State must provide by additional taxation, for raising about two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars a year, more than at present, for the school fund, or it must report this section, or the system of public instruction, must be destroyed, over at least one-half of the State, and that the heavy tax-paying half. To execute the law as it now stands, will require an increase of at least ten cents in the one hundred dollars, additional taxes. In the meantime, two years are to elapse before anything can be done, except endure any change, which, it seems to me, nothing but bitter hostility to the cause of public education, or profound ignorance of the actual position of that great interest, can sufficiently explain.

Having been confined to my room by severe sickness, for more than two months, all I can promise is, to hurry my Report through the press as fast as the public printer can print it; and then, if my health is restored, to discuss this great question throughout the Commonwealth, or if I find myself unable to discharge in a proper manner, this great duty, resign my office, and let the result show, whether I, or those who have done so much to defeat all my efforts, have most efficiently served the State.

RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

S. P. Instruction.

TRUTH ABLY SPOKEN.—The Louisville Journal has the following remarks:

"The Union and other Democratic papers that now applaud Mr. Clay in such language as this seem to think that they are 'doing him justice.' Yes, they think that a few kind words, spoken of him upon his death-bed, do him ample justice for all the vile and monstrous calumnies and wrongs that they and their party have been heaping upon him for the last quarter of a century. They fancy that a few sentences of applause are ample atonement for the horrible accusations, daily made against him by themselves and hundreds of thousands of their followers throughout the lifetime of a generation, of having sold his country for office."

The eulogies now bestowed on Mr. Clay by the Democratic presses can never repay the fearful wrongs which have been done him, yet they may serve, as

an instructive lesson to the country. The man who has been the object of ten times as much Democratic denunciation as any other individual in the republic is now acknowledged by them and proclaimed by them to be one of the purest and greatest patriots that the world has produced. Let this fact be remembered and deeply pondered as often as the Democratic organs assail with their calumnies the distinguished patriot now at the head of the Government. Surely the time will come when the praise of honest intention, of firm and patriotic purpose, and of enlightened statesmanship will be accorded to President Fillmore by even the most vindictive and relentless of those, who to promote their own parizan views, are now loading him with the vilest obloquies.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The following very excellent article we copy from the Louisville Journal.—It expresses our sentiments fully in regard to President Fillmore, and we cheerfully join with the Journal in hoping that the Whig State Convention of Kentucky will nominate him for the succession.—He is the choice of the Whigs of the State, almost without exception, and they should not be slow to express their appreciation of his patriotism, integrity and statesmanship.

MR. FILLMORE.—THE PRESIDENCY.—In this world modest merit has a poor chance. Whether it is part of an electioneering scheme, or not, we shall not pretend to say, but we do undertake to assert that there is no truth in the rumor so industriously propagated from Washington through the press of the country, to the effect that, in a few days, Mr. Fillmore will publicly decline to permit the use of his name in connection with the next Presidency. We repeat, there is no truth in the rumor, and we hope the press of the country will pass the word along, so that they who have originated it, from whatever motive, may be foiled in their attempt to injure the prospects of the distinguished chief of this Administration.

We think we understand this movement. We know of no man whose present political position so well accords with the views and wishes of the great body of the conservative and patriotic people of this country as does that of the very man whom this Washington letter-writer would now unceremoniously thrust into retirement.

Mr. Fillmore is not the man to act so incautiously, so indiscreetly, so foolishly, or, in the present state of the world, to place himself, voluntarily, beyond the reach of his countrymen. He has administered the Government acceptably to fair men and honest men of all parties. His conduct has been mainly, straightforward, and patriotic. His Administration commenced under circumstances which appalled the public sense, but his example of firmness, prudence, and statesmanship so gave heart to patriotism that sectional disturbances were hushed, and the agitators have shrunk into dark and hidden places. Mr. Fillmore will not embarrass his friends by any such declaration at this time as the letter writer proposes, for he will not shrink from testing the public sense of the propriety of his administrative course should his friends so desire. He will not degrade his high office by electioneering through the press and letter-writers or by traveling agents or personal solicitation or the improper use of official patronage, but he will not now decline, and he will abide the sense of the country.

We are very confident, that among the Whigs of Kentucky, there is no difference of opinion as to who should be the next Whig candidate for the Presidency. We believe they all prefer Mr. Fillmore, being perfectly satisfied with the whole course of his Administration, and knowing no reason why he should, if a candidate, lose the vote of a single Whig who wishes to see the Government administered upon correct principles.—We therefore hope that the Whigs of Kentucky will nominate Mr. Fillmore at their Frankfort State Convention in February, and we hereby call upon them to do so. We doubt not that such a nomination, made unanimously, would exert an important influence.

We copy the following from the Lexington Statesman. Much has been said and written against the managers of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and every little accident that has happened upon it has been attributed, often in a very liberal spirit, to carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of the engineers, conductors, brakemen, or some one else concerned in the management of the trains. We believe the road might be managed better, but do not think that justice has in all cases been given to those concerned.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—Having occasion to visit Louisville the other day, we passed over this road for the first time. So much has been said of its management, that we determined to see and judge for ourselves; and truth compels us to say, that our trip, both going and returning, was very agreeable. We found the conductor attentive, courteous and vigilant. The speed made by the cars far surpassed our expectation, and was, in every instance, fully up to time. Some pretty severe judgments have been pronounced upon the management of this road, but we are satisfied that due allowance has not been made for the difficulties with which the company had to contend. The demands of the public actually pressed the motive power into service before the company was ready to accommodate the public wants. The most extraordinary drought of the past season, cut off the supply of water upon which the company was forced to depend, for they had not yet completed their arrangements in this important particular; and before the heavens had yet been bountiful in showers, the exceeding cold weather set in, which greatly increased their embarrassment, and well might deprive them of the imperfect means for a supply of water, which had before been their main dependence. We learn that, in order to supply the locomotives, they have been compelled to transport water

in horse-caris, at considerable distances, during a large part of the time since they commenced running. To add still more to their embarrassment, several locomotives, intended for this railroad, were lost on the lakes, in the attempt to transport them to Louisville. The track had also to be put down on excavations and embankments but just completed, without giving them time to compact; and the consequence is, that the road is somewhat motion to the cars. All these obstacles and difficulties are being remedied, however, as fast as perseverance and industry can do their work; and when the spring opens, and the track is reset on ground made compact by time, and the company give its arrangements completed, we have no doubt that this road will vie in excellence, in all particulars, with any similar work in the country. It is but simple justice that due allowance should be made by the public, for all these unavoidable difficulties, and for the fact that the company was forced to commence the business of transportation before they were fully prepared. Let us be liberal, rather than unjust.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECTS IN KENTUCKY.

We are happy to believe that Kentucky has at last shaken off her apathy in regard to Railroads. Unless we are greatly deceived in the indications, she is about to commence the work of railroad improvement with a spirit and determination that will in a great measure atone for the seeming indifference of the past.

At the recent session of the Legislature, among others, charters were granted for the construction of Railroads as follows:

1. From Covington to Louisville.
2. From Cincinnati (Covington) to Nashville.
3. From Danville to Knoxville.
4. From Paris to Mt. Sterling.
5. From Lexington to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville.
6. From Lexington to the Virginia line, point indefinite.
7. From the Covington road via Georgetown, to a point on the Frankfort road.

Covington has a direct interest in the completion of every one of these contemplated roads. The importance and necessity of the road to Louisville is acknowledged on all hands; and its speedy completion we regard as beyond doubt.

The route of the Nashville road is not designated. It is probable Danville will be a point. If so, the Covington and Lexington road will constitute a part of the line. The distance from Danville to Nashville is about 130 miles. With that gap filled up, we shall have a continuous railroad line, 570 miles long, stretching through the southwest, and reaching the Mississippi at Memphis. This will be the great south-western line.

From Lexington, or from Danville, to Knoxville, the line will run almost directly south. It is about 170 miles from Lexington to Knoxville. There is a road in course of construction from Knoxville to Chattanooga—distance 115 miles.—From Chattanooga to Charleston, 450 miles, the rails are down,—the work is done! From Atlanta, on the Chattanooga road, there is a road completed to Savannah; and a road projected from Atlanta to Mobile. Thus it will be seen the construction of 170 miles of road from Lexington to Knoxville, will make an unbroken railway line of eight hundred and thirty-two miles, and place Cincinnati and Covington in direct communication with Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. This will be the great Southern route.

Will these roads be made? Of that we have no doubt. Years ago the routes were indicated by the demands of trade and travel, and their importance universally conceded. But the vastness of the undertaking seemed to render all effort for the accomplishment of the work hopeless. What could not be accomplished in whole, however, has been done in parts. Step by step the ground has been overcome, until there is now less than 200 miles of road to make on each of the great lines. Even if local means and influences shall be found insufficient to fill up these gaps, the general interest felt in the completion of these great lines will insure the accomplishment of the object. Hence, we conclude that at no distant day we shall be in railway communication with Charleston on the Atlantic ocean and Memphis on the Mississippi river.—Covington Jour.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

The Supreme Court decided that Vallego be the Capital of the State, and municipal officers elected in September last, are legally entitled to their votes.

Political affairs are unsettled. There will probably be two different Legislatures, and two sets of municipal officers.

The placer diggings yield abundantly since the rains.

The Oregon sailed from San Francisco on New Year's day, with \$1,342,000 in gold, besides a large amount in the hands of 300 passengers.

The Pacific and Orleans had also sailed with 450 passengers.

A land slide on the 27th of Dec., at Clarke's point, San Francisco, destroyed two new iron warehouses, used by Government for storage. The contents, 3,000 tons of goods, are ruined.

Capt. Waterman, has been found guilty of assaulting John Smith.

The Oregon Legislature are divided as to the location of the seat of government. The members are holding separate sessions at Salem and Oregon City.

The British bark Georgrina was wrecked on Queen Charlotte's Island.—The crew and 24 Americans were captured by the Indians. The Collector has despatched force to their rescue.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—The following letter from Mr. Clay is addressed to Dr. H. Boswick, of New York, and is the most authentic intelligence we have seen in regard to the state of his health:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 12th inst., and although too weak myself in any comfort, I cannot forbear, through the pen of a friend, expressing to you my grateful acknowledgments for the friendly sentiments contained in your letter.

I consider my condition as highly critical. It is a cough of some eighteen months duration, proceeding from the lower bronchial vessels; it has reduced me in strength and flesh, diminished my appetite, and lessened my sleep; it must be arrested or it will terminate fatally.—I think the cough is somewhat diminished, and I have certainly felt more comfortable within the last fortnight. I beg you to be assured again of my sincere thanks and profound gratitude.

With very high respect, I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of BLOOMINGDALE & LUCAS, will be dissolved on the first day of April next. It is therefore expedient to have the business closed at once, and they respectfully request all those indebted to the said firm will call and settle without delay, in order to prevent any unnecessary trouble and expense, as they cannot and will not positively give any further indulgence.

BLOOMINGDALE & LUCAS.

Jan. 30, '52 tf

Kossuth and American Expression.

The absorbing question of the day I wish to go East in a short time to purchase a New Supply of Goods for the Spring Trade. All persons indebted to me, either by note or account, will please come forward and pay up.

J. M. NICHOLS.

Jan. 30, '52

GROCERIES AT COST AND CARRIAGE FOR CASH!

HAVING determined to reduce our stock of Groceries preparatory to the "Spring Trade," we now offer either a portion or entire stock AT COST AND CARRIAGE FOR CASH!

In any and all instances where goods sit in the house without being paid for, the customary rates will be charged.

JONA. NICHOLS & CO.

Jan. 30, '52

Frog Ointment.

CURES TOOTHACHE in ten minutes, and is an infallible remedy for Rheumatic Pains.

Green Ointment

Never fails to cure Frost Bites, Burns and Scalds.

Pile Ointment.

A certain remedy for PILES.

Mountain Tincture

Never fails to cure Scrofula, King's Evil, and diseases arising from impurity of the Blood.

Prepared by A. S. MORROW.

And the above Medicines for sale at the MAMMOTH GROCERY.

A liberal price will be given for YOUNG GROCEERS afflied with Scrofula, at the above Grocery Establishment, and Terms of Sale.

Danville, Jan. 30, '52 tf

Female Collegiate Institute.

THE winter session of this Institute having just closed, the Principal, whose health he believes is now perfectly restored, with the constant and unswerving attention of Mrs. McIntyre, and such other Teachers as may be required, will resume the duties of the School, with renewed energy, on Monday, the 10th of February, 1852, when he hopes to meet all these Young Ladies who desire to benefit by her instructions. Mr. Kays will give lessons on the Piano, as heretofore.

Terms of Tuition—\$8, 12, 16 and 20 Dollars per session of twenty weeks, according to the scholarship of the pupil. No deduction, except in cases of continued illness. It is very desirable that all should be present on the first day of the session.

D. MCINTYRE.

Jan. 23, '52 tf

Public Sale

Of Real and Personal Estate.

I WILL, on Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1852, sell to the highest bidder, at Public Sale,

MY DWELLING-HOUSE.

On the corner of First and Lexington streets. It is a comfortable Frame House, with 8 Rooms and 2 Passages. On the Lot is a good Mill of water, together with other conveniences.

Also,

My Foundry and Lot,

On the corner of First and Broadway streets. The Lot is 70 by 150 feet. The Building is of Frame, 40 by 80 feet, with a good Shop and Wheel-house, and a new Inclined Wheel attached. This is a first rate lot, in a Steam Mill, or any kind of Machinery, or for any description of Mechanical Shop. Also,

Carpenter's Shop and Lot,

On Broadway street. This Lot is a beautiful one, containing about one Acre of Ground, more or less. The Building is a first rate Two Story Hewed-Log one, 40 by 26 feet. I will also sell a first rate

Planing Machine and Circular Saw Apparatus, for Shop purposes;

All of which works well. Also, an excellent Horse Power for running the same.

Together with Carpenters' Tools and Benches, Lumber, Sash, Frames, &c.

At the same time, I will sell a good Furniture Car, a Two Horse Wagon, an excellent Buggy, Two good Horses, House and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Should any person wish to purchase any of the above property privately, previous to the day of sale, can be accommodated by calling on me, at the Store of D. A. Russell.

TERMS.—The Real Estate will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date, with good security. The Personal Property on three months credit for all sums of \$10 and over, the purchaser giving bond with security; under that sum, cash in hand. The Planing Machine, &c. will be sold on a credit of one year, with interest.

P. D. YEISER

Danville, Jan. 2, '52 tds

CHEAP—CHEAP!

I order to make room for my Spring supply I will sell my present STOCK OF GOODS, which is large and well assorted.

Very Low for Cash.

Or to punctual dealers on the usual time. Bargains will be given.

L. DIMMITT.

Jan. 2

REMOVAL.

Fresh Groceries.

I HAVE removed my Grocery to the Store room next door to R. A. WATTS's Drug and Book Store, and have just received a fresh supply of

Family Groceries,

Embracing every thing in the line, such as Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Spices, Candles, &c. &c. My stock is complete, and I respectfully solicit my old customers to give me a call, as I shall continue to sell everything in my line at the lowest prices for cash, or to prompt paying customers.

Jan. 16, '52

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell Desirable Family Residence, in Danville, lately purchased by me from Col. CHARLES H. ROCHSTER. The property is near the centre part of the town; is nearly new, two stories high, containing a large and well finished room; three good rooms for Servants, and other necessary houses;

THE TRIBUNE.



DANVILLE, KY.:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1852.

For President in 1852,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
JOHN J. CRITTENDEN,
OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG PLATFORM.

"The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance, of a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced."—President Fillmore's Message of 1850.

"The President's Message, at the opening of the present session of Congress, expressing fully and plainly his own and the unanimous opinion of all those associated with him in the Executive administration of the Government, in regard to what are called the Adjustment or Compromise measures of last session."—Daniel Webster's Letter to the Union Meeting at Worcester.

"Resolved, That we regard the series of acts, known as the Adjustment measures, as forming, in their mutual dependence and connection, a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."—Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

REMEMBER!

The Whig Meeting at the Court House on Monday next. Let there be a large attendance from every part of the county!

Mr. FILLMORE WILL NOT DECLINE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—first-rate authority—says, in his letter of the 21st inst.: "I learn, from what I deem the best authority, that Mr. Fillmore yesterday gave his friends permission to say that he would suffer his name to be used as a candidate for the next Presidency, subject, of course, to the decision of the Whig National Convention. Thus, one important movement has been made, on the Whig side, in regard to the next election, or rather nomination."

This information is, we suppose, entirely reliable, as we notice extracts from several other Washington letters of the same date, to the same effect. Such an announcement, will, of course, be most gratifying to Mr. Fillmore's friends all over the country.

Another letter from Washington remarks: "The friends of Mr. Webster assert that President Fillmore's decision to permit his name to go before the Whig National Convention, will not induce Mr. Webster's resignation, as has been falsely asserted. The best possible feeling exists in the Cabinet at the present time."

DEATH OF JAMES G. BIRNEY.—The Chicago Tribune announces the death, at his residence in Saginaw, Michigan, of James G. Birney, the great abolitionist. Mr. Birney formerly resided in this place, but, owing to his abhorrence of the institution of slavery, he left Kentucky.—He was for a number of years the standing candidate of the fanatical "Liberty Party," for the Presidency.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Louisville Journal of Tuesday, which contains the following: "J. G. Birney is not dead."

Protest against Kossuth's Return to England.—The London Times copies from a Hamburg paper, a paragraph to the effect that the Turkish Government had addressed a note to the English Ministry, protesting against the return of Kossuth to England, and asserting that his liberation was granted only upon the condition of his residence permanently in the United States. This condition was said to be necessary in order to re-establish friendly relations between Turkey and Austria. The Hamburg paper regards the statement as authentic.

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.—Kossuth was expected to reach Cincinnati yesterday. After completing his visit there he will go to St. Louis and New Orleans, stopping at several intermediate points. Mobile, Savannah, and Charleston will have the honor of entertaining him, and from the latter place he will proceed to New York—thence to Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Boston. His hurry to return to Europe seems to have entirely subsided.

A meeting was called to assemble in Louisville, last evening, for the purpose of inviting Kossuth to visit that city.

It is stated in some of the eastern papers that Gen. Scott will soon appear before the country in a letter, endorsing the compromise measures. This may all be very true—but why has the General not written such a letter, long ago in reply to the numerous inquiries addressed to him on the subject?

Mr. Clay's health is very much improved.

METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—We had the pleasure of being present at this Sabbath School meeting on Monday night last, and were highly edified and delighted—indeed the whole audience were perfectly delighted. The meeting was opened by reading the Scriptures and prayer by Dr. JIMESON, and appropriate singing by the Choir. Then came the report from the Teachers, on a card from each class, showing the number of verses each scholar had memorized and recited during the preceding month. While this report was being read, every scholar seemed to be on "tip-toe," and especially those who had been the most successful. The whole number of verses of Scripture reported was 10,269. The highest in the Female department were Miss SARAH A. FOLLS, 2,749, and Miss ADALINE M. JIMESON, 1,569. The highest in the Male department was Master JOHN A. FLECK, 1,032. Several classes were not reported; and many of the smaller scholars are not engaged in committing to memory the Scriptures. After the report, appropriate remarks were made by the Pastor, Dr. Bosley, Dr. Smith, and Judge Fry—all of whom evinced a deep interest in the cause of Sabbath Schools. We regretted that more heads of families were not present, to cheer the hearts of Teachers, Scholars, Superintendent and Pastor. We were sorry that they deprived themselves of such a rarely rich treat, and to hear that parents generally in Danville are very little interested in the cause of Sabbath Schools, and that but few of them ever visit the Schools on Sabbath morning. There should be a change in this matter; and we hope to see parents more punctual in attending to their duty in this respect.

From all we can learn, the Methodist school is now in a very flourishing condition. The next Concert will be on the first Monday night in March.

BOOKS VERY CHEAP.—See the advertisement of Mr. R. A. WATTS. He is selling his large stock of new and popular works at reduced prices.

Franklin Hall.

This large room over John H. Caldwell's Store, has been handsomely fitted up, and is hereafter to be used as a Lecture, Concert and Exhibition Room.—The Stage is arranged with good taste, it is seated with seats, and finely elevated seats, so that all will have an equal opportunity of seeing. The entrance to the Hall is on Third street, the second door from Main.

WRITING SCHOOL.—Mr. A. M. WALKER, a very skillful and accomplished teacher of Penmanship, is now in our city, and desires to form one or more classes of ladies and gentlemen. We have had the pleasure of examining many specimens of his writing, and have every reason to believe that he is an excellent teacher, fully competent to impart instruction, and give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. Mr. W. has taken rooms at the "Batterton House," where he will receive the names of scholars, and where his specimens can be seen. Ladies can receive lessons at their residences, or, if a class is formed, at any place they may select.

STONE'S MINSTRELS.—This company of Sable Harmonists will probably visit our city in a few days. They performed in Lexington during the present week, and the Observer & Reporter speaks of them as the finest performers in their line who have ever visited that city. The Frankfort Yeoman says of them:

"STONE'S MINSTRELS" came down upon us, or rather came upon us, we hardly know which, very unexpectedly on Monday evening, late, and have given two of their imitator concerts at Old Fellows' Hall. Flake and Workman are certainly not surpassed as Ethiopians by any persons we have seen in those characters. They will produce the heartiest kind of "guffaws" from any body that ever did laugh, and we believe would produce a awful twitching around the corners of the mouth from the old fellow with a long tail himself.

We learn they leave this morning for Lexington and other interior towns.—Give them a hearing.

HORRID MURDER.—The Frankfort Yeoman learns from a letter received at the Executive Office that a most atrocious and horrid murder was committed in Rockcastle co., a few days since. Two young men by the name of Wm. Lemon and Elton Lambert, killed Andrew Gibson, an old man, small and feeble, by cutting and mangle his body and then cutting out his lungs; and it is said that this outrage was perpetrated without any cause or provocation whatever. The murderers are supposed to be skulking in the mountains, and the Governor will doubtless offer a reward for their apprehension.

SINGULAR DECEPTION.—Some abolitionists in Boston, a few days ago, contributed funds sufficient to defray the expense of a large hall for one evening, in South Boston, in order to hear a colored man, who had been a slave, give an account of his life. Instead of opposing slavery, however, he surprised and confused the contributors by defending it, and had no objections to going back to "Old Virginia." He was frequently interrupted, but persevered to the end of his statement.

MORE GOLD.—A despatch from St. Louis, dated Jan. 30, says: A despatch from Parkville, Wisconsin, states that the town was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of a band of Delaware Indians upon a hunting expedition. They bring a quantity of gold which proves to be finer than any in California. The Indians state that they obtained the gold on the side of the mountains, about seven hundred miles from this place. They refused one thousand dollars to show where the place was.

RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA.—Mr. R. F. Mason, agent for Whitney's California steamers, informs the editor of the Cleveland Herald that the emigration to California is greater than any previous year. On the 17th inst., he secured the last five berths for the steamer of February 9th. On the 23d, he sold the last ticket for the steamer of February 24th, and at the same time the books for the Empire State for the 9th of March were opened.

THE HONESTY OF PRINTERS.—At the Franklin banquet at New York, on the 16th inst., Mr. Bigelow, of the New York Evening Post, said that he had the honor of being for three years, inspector of State prisons in New York, and among all the prisoners confined there, every order of mechanics was represented except printers. There was something in that fact which merited their consideration. Mr. B. concluded by proposing the memory and honor of that calling which is unrepresented in the state prisons.

O. K.—We notice that several of the Whig county meetings held in our State have adopted resolutions recommending the General Government to adhere strictly to the policy of non-intervention in foreign affairs. This is right—though the Whigs are always right!

Georgia and Alabama have each, by the almost unanimous vote of their Legislatures, declared against Kossuth's doctrine of foreign intervention. Resolutions favoring that doctrine having been introduced into the Legislature of Ohio, they were rejected by a majority of three to one, and others expressing merely sympathy, were adopted in their stead.

PROGRESS OF UNCLE SAM.—The following figures present, in a small space, an impressive picture of the progress of our country in the last half century:

Year.	Square Miles.	Population.
1800	759,000	5,305,925
1817	1,869,000	8,000,000
1830	1,929,000	12,366,920
1842	2,570,000	17,063,353
1847	2,695,000	20,000,000
1851	3,220,000	24,000,000

"THE DECLARATION SAVED."—The original draft of the Declaration of Independence, says the Pennsylvania, to which the names of the signers were actually placed by their own hands, has not been destroyed by the fire at the National Library, as was at first apprehended. It was not in that building at all.—It is hanging in the patent Office, but in such a position and surrounded by such combustible materials as to keep it in constant danger. The Washington Union truly remarks, the destruction of this inestimable relic of the past, would be more regretted by the people than the loss of millions of money.

The Wheeling (Va.) Gazette says that the snow in the mountains in that vicinity is of an average depth of from five to seven feet, whilst in many places it is drifted to an immense depth. Apprehensions are entertained that, in the event of a sudden thaw, great damage would be done on the lowlands.

A new method has been discovered of ascertaining precisely the fact, as to a man's "being in liquor." The words "National Intelligencer" are given him to pronounce. If he passes an examination by a clear and distinct enunciation of the words, he is declared not guilty.—It is said that a drunken man cannot pronounce the words correctly.

We have received the first number of the "Christian Repository," an exceedingly handsome and well-filled periodical, devoted to Religion and Literature, and edited by Rev. J. L. WALLER and CHAS. D. KIRK, Louisville. The number before us contains 64 pages, and the reading matter is of the most interesting character. The Repository deserves to have an extensive circulation, particularly among the Baptist denomination, and we most cheerfully recommend it as being eminently worthy of patronage. Terms—\$2 per annum, in advance.

MR. FILLMORE AND THE PRESIDENCY.—According to a special despatch to the New York Tribune, President Fillmore informed his friends last night (Jan. 20th) that he would not decline being a Presidential candidate in the coming contest. He had been considering the matter about a week past, it is added, and that was the decision he had come to.

A Washington letter states that Mr. Clay is constantly receiving boxes and bottles and packages of quack medicines, from all parts of the country, recommended for all sorts and descriptions of diseases.

More Honor to our Senior!
The following precious document was received at this Post Office, from Newport, Ky., a few days since. It came directed to the "Editor of the Danville Tribune," but was certainly intended for our SENIOR, whose thanks we take the liberty of returning for the high honor conferred upon him. The Junior despairs of ever becoming a member of the Club, his good looks entirely precluding the possibility of his election to membership in the time-honored body. We deem it but justice to state that our handsome Town Marshal received a like Diploma some weeks ago, and, though he bears his honors well, his modesty predominated over pride and forbade its publication. There is not the slightest doubt, however, but that he will make a most excellent and worthy member:

ESOPIAN HALL,
BAGGAD P. O., BUNCOMB TOWNSHIP,
January —, 1852.

To the Knight of the Ruseful Countenance—Greeting: DEFORED SIR—It affords me much pleasure to give you official information of the fact, that the Ugly Club, in full meeting assembled, have elected you a member of the Hard Favored fraternity. And as merit is ever modest, you may, perhaps, marvel at the high honor conferred upon you, but if your deformed highness will consult your mirror, or some candid friend, you will be convinced that your ugliness is of such an unequivocal and exalted character, as to exclude all possibility of your election being contested, and justly entitles you to a Diploma from the Club. For, without playing the courier or the Aristarchus, we unhesitatingly pronounce you the rival of Hadubras and Esop, in point of ugliness.

Prince Harry was lean, Falstaff was fat, Theristes was hunchbacked, and Slawkenbergius was renowned for the eminent misculature which Nature had made in the length of his nose; but it remained for you to unite all species of deformity, and stand forth the Prince of Ugly Fellows. In truth, you belong to that class of individuals who seem to have come into the world in masquerade, and were Congress to enact a law granting a pension to the ugliest man in the nation, you could justly claim the benefit of the statute, inasmuch as Nature seems to have intended you as a baroque upon our species. We hope you will pardon our enthusiasm when speaking of your personal endowments; for our honorable body cannot but revert with pleasure to that period when the spirit of deformity came rushing upon the wings of the tempest, manifestly showing the hall-stones of ugliness upon your ancestors, wringing the nose of one to the left, and the other to the right, and twisting into a thousand shapes the human face divine.

But why multiply words? for your ugliness is of so incontestable a nature that any attempt to prove its existence were as useless as to point your finger to yonder sun and say it shines. We therefore bid you adieu, with the request that you favor us with your picture, inasmuch as "a portrait of your disproportion" would serve as the crowning ornament for our splendid Hall.

With much respect, we remain
Yours, in the bonds of ugliness,
TIMOTHY TWISTED, P.
JEROMIAS WRINKLE, Sec.

For the Kentucky Tribune.

"The Students."

There appears to be a strong inclination on the part of some of the people of Danville, to lay every thing that is done, which is in the remotest degree wrong—every little incident that occurs which is unwise or impolitic in its tendency—every circumstance which happens out of the usual order of things, on "the students." If one walks the streets after night, and finds boxes placed before doors so as to prevent their being opened, and his innards fastened, he is certain to hear the cry that it has been the work of "the students." If a string is tied across the pavement, and some fellow comes along and accidentally gets his feet fastened, and umbrellas down, breaks his aquiline nose, scars his beautiful physiognomy, or otherwise injures his precious body, he immediately begins to give vent to imprecations against "the students." If any hoisterous or unusual vociferations are made in town during the evening—if any chickens, turkeys or ducks have been taken from their roosts, or are heard to make a quacking noise in the night—if cakes of other dainties are removed from houses where parties have, or are about to come off—if any of the old smokes are interrupted in their enjoyment of the sweet blessings of Somnus—if any fight has taken place within the town limits, or any trial is to come off before the City Judge—if any one has been seen drunk on the streets, or has conducted himself in an unbecoming manner at church, or if any of the religious folks have been interrupted in their devotional exercises, and to make a general summation, if anything whatever occurs, which some of the "worthies" think is not scrupulously right, they are ready, instantly, to blurt out that it was "the College boys." And, indeed, I confidently believe that if Old Nick himself were to appear on the streets in the night, and he were to be seen by a certain one of the citizens, he would run and scream that he had seen a "College dig" in disguise. Why would he do this because there is any striking resemblance between His Majesty and a College boy? I do not suppose, for a moment, that this would be the reason; but simply from the fact, that some are in the habit of attributing everything to the students, without knowing or caring to inquire as to the truth of their conjectures, he would naturally be led to do so in this case.

Consequently, from all these varied circumstances, from the disposition of a few to censure without knowing who are the real authors of things, from a habit into which they have fallen, whether intentionally or unintentionally I do not pretend to say, the students of Centre College have become as notorious for badness as "Little Britain" for abolitionism. I know that the former is not true, and the citizens positively deny the latter. There is a disposition, manifest and diabolical, on the part of the "know-

ing" ones—some who pretend to be acquainted with every little incident that happens among the students, whether on the highways or in their private rooms—to meddle in the affairs of the College, and to endeavor to keep the students out of enjoyment of every character. I have frequently heard men on the streets remarking what they would do, were they to become President—how they would make the boys

"Walk the mark and come to law—
Fly the lash and then the law."

Don't go into this, gentlemen, I am happy to inform you that there is no probability of your filling that office soon, however anxious you may desire to do so. We have a President that suits us admirably, and he is likely to live many years. So your hopes are all foiled for the present, at least.

There is less complaint against the students among the younger portion of the female sex. They never say anything against them, save only when one chances to fall in love with a "good-looking" student, and he, after finishing his Collegiate course (they are never smitten with an irregular) leaves without taking her with him. But such instances now rarely occur, as they have become so accustomed to the "soft talk and love sick tales" of the students, that it makes but little impression, and they never think of it an hour after he leaves. I am inclined to think that the scales have been turned within the last few years; for now we generally see the students becoming infatuated with them.

The students, generally speaking, are high-minded honorable young men, who have been induced to come hither for the purpose of completing a classical education, by the high reputation which this institution has throughout the South and West, for the ability of its professors; the healthfulness of the place, and the moral character of the inhabitants. Is it not inhuman, therefore, for any one to strive to mar the happiness of the students and blight the bright prospects of the future?

Let me say, in conclusion, dear Jack, if you can't publish this, just send it back.
KA-GE-GAH-BOW.
DANVILLE, Jan. 31, 1852.

ITEMS.

In 1792 there were but 200 post offices in the United States now there are 21,000.

Slavery was to be entirely abolished in the Republic of New Grenada on the 1st inst.

Beaver hunting promises to be profitable on the Rio Grande.

The expenses of Kossuth and suite are said to be five hundred dollars a day.

The total indebtedness of the United States is nearly one thousand millions of dollars.

San Francisco has now as large a population as New York had in 1809.

Kossuth is pronounced *Ker-shoot*; as we would say *Ker-slap, Ker-wack, Ker-tumux*. That's it.

It is said that Mr. Webster has nearly ready for the press a history of the administration of Washington.

There are 662 miles of railroads completed in Ohio and 393 miles more in construction.

A telegraphic message of twenty words from London to Paris costs about six dollars and a quarter.

The people of Texas are making great efforts to connect the different localities of that State by railroad communication.

Dr. Gerry, of Townsend, Mass., received poison into his system through a slight cut on his hand, from a tumor of a child, and died in two days.

A single mail steamer, Dec. 4th, took out to California 70,000 letters, besides newspapers, one-half of which were for San Francisco.

John T. Flournoy memorializes the Legislature of Georgia to pass a law legalizing polygamy.

It is expected that the Southern Michigan Railroad will be in running order in Chicago about the first of February.

The resolution inviting Kossuth to visit Louisville, was rejected in the Board of Aldermen, by a unanimous vote.

Ex-President Van Buren is said to be engaged in writing a political history of his own times.

The Cincinnati Commercial says that the small pox prevails extensively in that city, principally among children.

One of the Eastern editors expresses the deliberate opinion that "Phillips' Annihilator" will be able to extinguish "Payne's New Light."

Maj. Harris, of Covington, gained a suit in a week in the court of Appeals in Frankfort which netted him a fee of not less than \$25,000.

Mrs. Partridge says she would like to know whether that suit of Mr. Kossuth's that the papers make so much fuss about, is made out of home-made cloth or store goods.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, announces in his recent message that he cannot, under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election.

We regret to hear that nearly, if not quite, all the fruit buds of the peach trees in this vicinity are destroyed by the late severe weather.

A proposition is before Congress appropriating 6,000 for the benefit of the pardoned prisoners now in Spain. It will probably be adopted.

A vessel arrived at New York on the 10th inst., reports that two African yachts have been boarded at sea by a Brazilian man-of-war, and their papers demanded.

It is said in the St. Louis papers, that Peter G. Glover, late State Treasurer of Missouri, is a defaulter for a sum of between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

The Cincinnati Commercial learns by a private telegraphic despatch, that the college edifice at Augusta, Ky., was destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock on the night of January 29th.—No insurance.

The Lower House of our last Legislature consisted of 43 Farmers, 30 Lawyers, 12 Doctors, 7 Merchants, 2 Traders, 2 Manufacturers, 1 Gunsmith, 1 Tailor, 1 Tavern-keeper, and 1 Lumber Merchant.

A week or two since the two legs of a human being in a decomposed state, were found floating in one of the docks at Mobile. The papers are unable to unravel the mystery.

"GUNPOWDER POPULARITY."—The Hopkinsville Rifle gives the following as one reason why he prefers Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency:

"Gen. Scott (always next to Mr. Clay) is our own private choice, not because we admire him more as a man or a patriot than we do Mr. Fillmore, but, firstly, because—while we have the highest confidence in his whiggery and capacity—we think that the party might as well help along with it, if it can be obtained without any sacrifice."

I won't do, friend Carnes, to push aside a man who has been tried—whose patriotism is unquestioned—whose integrity, ability, and firmness are manifest—to take as our candidate a man whose principal recommendation is, that he is a General and has "smelt gunpowder" on many a battle-field. President Fillmore has the confidence of the people, and is just the man for the times.

WHIG MEETING!

There will be a meeting of the Whigs of Boyle held at the Court-House in Danville, on the 24 Monday in February next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention, to be held on the 24th of February. Let every Whig attend! Let us organize for the coming Presidential election, and Kentucky will stand as she once did—the BANNER STATE!

We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES CROW a candidate for Sheriff of Lincoln county, at the ensuing August election.

The Second Quarterly Meetings for the several Circuits and Stations composing the Harrodsburg District, will be held as follows:

Crab Orchard, Pleasant Hill, Feb. 7, 8. Lancaster, Mt. Pisgah, M. H., 14, 15. Perryville, Beach Grove, " 21, 22. Somerset, Gregg's M. H., " 28, 29. Salvisa, Salvisa, March 6, 7. Harrodsburg station, March 13, 14. Maxville, Mt. Zion M. H., March 20, 21. Danville station, " 27, 28. Mt. Vernon Mass., Big Hill, April 3, 4.

J. G. BRUCE, P. E.
Danville, Jan. 20, 1852.

CHAMBERLAIN HALL, Jan. 20th, 1852.
WHEREAS, it hath pleased an Omnipotent God to take from our midst HENRIETTA JAMES, a beloved friend and brother, while yet in the spring-time of life, with a brilliant career of usefulness in prospective, whose hopes of long life, and anticipations of future distinction, as flattering as ours, have been so suddenly and prematurely blighted.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge the wisdom and justice of Him who doeth all things well, we mourn the decree that separated us from one so gifted and young; whose name is associated with the noblest recollections of our life; whose many virtues made him the beloved of all who knew him—the pride and ornament of the social circle, and a model worthy of imitation to those who may come after him.

Resolved, That while we deeply sympathize with his friends and relations in their grief and bereavement, we would recommend them to the mercy of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb."

Resolved, That our hall be hung in mourning, and the usual badge worn by the members for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and that they be sent to the Danville Tribune, Presbyterian Herald and the Louisville and Nashville Christian Advocate, with a request for publication.

ROBT. T. GLASS,
R. BLACKBURN,
W. M. SAMUEL,
Committee.

DIED.—In this place, on Sunday night last, the last of ELLEN LOGAN, aged about 10 months, infant daughter of the late Logan Mrs. Mrs. dec'd.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

THE Theological and Chamberlain Literary Societies of Centre College, Danville, Ky., will celebrate

The 23d of February,
(The 22d coming on the Sabbath.)

At the First Presbyterian Church. Appropriate Addresses will be delivered on the occasion, by representatives of each Society. The public, and the friends of the College in particular, are requested to attend.

GEORGE W. BUCHANAN,
G. T. FRITZLER,
JOS. W. LEWIS,
Theological Committee.

W. R. BULLOCK,
J. L. ASHBY,
W. L. MOREHEAD,
Chamberlain Committee.
Danville, Feb. 6, '52

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.
Just received by R. A. WATTS.

Call and examine his stock, AND compare his prices with those of any Retail Book Seller, whether in Lexington, Louisville or Danville.

HE sells HIS Books at Publishers' prices and often times AT COST.

Rather than lose a sale. It is a fact, that the Regular Book Sellers in Danville have been selling their Books at prices much lower than those put upon them by Book Sellers in Lexington and Louisville—simply because they sell at less than Publishers' prices.

A New Supply just received. New Supplies received Weekly.

Call and see for yourselves, all you who wish to purchase.

R. A. WATTS.
Danville, Feb. 6, '52

American Oil—Cheap!

A GOOD supply of Genuine AMERICAN SPRING OIL, can be had at about half the usual price, at

THIS OFFICE.
Feb. 6, '52

MOHAWK FOR SALE.

A BULL, sold to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 1st day of March, 1852, (being County Court day, in Paris, Bourbon county, Ky.), the large, thorough-bred and first rate Breeding Jack, MOHAWK. Mohawk is 15½ hands high, 8 years old last October, and is a majority of the points in form that constitute a fine Jack, is unequalled in America. He was sired by old Mammoth, and out of a Jennet by imported Don Carlos, and we believe his colts are equal in size and value, if not superior, to those of any other Jack in America, and we should be glad to exhibit his colts to any person who may wish to purchase him, and shall call on us, before the day of sale.

T. HILL & S. KIRTLEY.
Centerville, Bourbon co., Ky.
February 6, 1852.

Danville Tribune insert till sale, and charge this office.—Paris Citizen.

Look at this.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of BARR & GONS will please come forward immediately and pay up, as the funds are needed very much. The establishment will be continued by T. W. GORE, the surviving partner; at the old stand.

T. W. GORE.
Feb. 6, '52

Fl

J. Hayt, will continue to keep on hand a full supply of the latest and most fashionable styles of *Wall Paper, Bordering, &c.*, which he will sell at his usual low prices.
 Sept 20, 1850 if